

# LABOR CLARION

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## Federal Aid Program Carries 30-Hour Week With Pre-Set Scales

Provisions for the greatest possible amount of employment for local resident workers, a provision barring use of convict labor, a provision for the thirty-hour week and a stipulation for pre-determination of wages are contained in instructions just issued by the Bureau of Public Roads to all district engineers who will have charge of federal road work in which millions of dollars will be expended under the Emergency Relief Act, says an I. L. N. S. dispatch from Washington. In this connection it is recalled that a bill for pre-determination of wages on federal work generally was vetoed by President Hoover after having been passed by the last session of Congress.

The new regulations are of vital importance to every state and set up an entirely new basis of employment relations in road work.

### Working of Ruling Outlined

In a memorandum to district engineers the bureau outlined just how the new regulations will affect the specifications for the work as to the selection of labor, insurance of the maximum employment of labor, and other factors.

The memorandum and the amendment to the road construction regulations follow in part:

District engineers shall examine all advertisements for bids, proposals and contracts submitted for projects under the terms of this act to see that suitable "special provisions" have been included as outlined in this memorandum.

Special provisions must be inserted in the contracts designed to insure that the maximum distribution of employment be obtained, that employment be furnished to persons most in need of it, and that preference in employment be given, when they are qualified, to ex-service men with dependents.

Such special provisions must call for the selection of unskilled labor by the contractor from lists furnished by special agencies, where such agencies are available. Such provision must, however, permit the contractor to obtain needed employees elsewhere when such agencies fail to function and to terminate the services of employees deemed by him to be inefficient or unsatisfactory.

### Out-of-State Skilled Labor

The use of clauses designed to forbid the employment of skilled labor not residents of the state in which the work is being done will not be approved.

The use of clauses designed to limit the employment of unskilled labor to residents of the state will be approved, provided such clauses permit the employment of labor not resident in the state when a sufficient number of satisfactory laborers, residents of the state, is not found to be available.

Where the term "county employment committee" is used herein, other terms may be substituted to indicate other agencies such as state or federal employment bureaus, the Red Cross or other relief organizations, as may be designated by the state.

The following types of special provisions will be required:

The contractor shall employ labor, as far as it is available, from lists furnished by the county employment committee, giving preference to selection from such lists, where qualified, to ex-service men with dependents.

The contractor shall inform the county employment committee of his needs for labor and request a list of names from which he may select his requirements. Should the committee fail to supply such lists within forty-eight hours after the receipt of such request, the contractor shall be free to employ any available labor; provided, however, that, when qualified, ex-service men with dependents, or other labor living in the county, adjacent counties, or in the state, shall be given preference in employment in the order named.

The contractor may employ such men as are necessary for the supervision of the construction and for the operation of power equipment requiring skilled operators without regard to such lists.

Any laborer found to be incompetent may be discharged, but it will be required that replacement be made from lists furnished by the county employment committee, when such lists are available.

The contractor may be released from the requirement of obtaining labor from local labor lists upon satisfactory evidence of unfair or discriminatory practices in the establishment of the local labor lists.

### Rules on Wages and Hours

Wages, hours of employment and conditions of employment:

Provisions must be made in the proposal fixing the minimum wages which contractors must pay to both skilled labor and unskilled labor.

Such rates must also be stated in the invitation for bids.

The minimum wages for both skilled and unskilled labor shall be fixed at an hourly rate. In fixing such minimum wages, a minimum may be fixed for each of the various classes of skilled labor, or a single minimum may be fixed to cover all classes of skilled labor. The term "skilled labor" as used herein shall be taken to embrace all employees other than unskilled labor, and other than those in executive, administrative and supervisory positions.

These minimum wages shall be fixed by the state authority, subject to concurrence by the district engineer, but shall not exceed the prevailing wage ordinarily existing for such labor in the locality. The district engineer of the bureau so far as possible will check any wage so fixed by the state for reasonable conformity with wages paid on other federal-aid projects in the vicinity, and base his approval or disapproval of the rate thereon.

## Splendid Safety Record Made By Municipal Railway Employees

The Municipal Railway of San Francisco in the last fiscal year continued its three-year record of no fatalities to passengers. The period also showed a 50 per cent decrease in accidents involving personal injuries. The claims department has filed its report with the Public Utilities Commission.

Thomas B. Johnston, claims adjuster, reported that in 1931-32 only 472 personal injuries were reported, while in the previous year the total was 998. Expense of maintaining the department also decreased from \$126,354.89 to \$96,284.08.

## President Is Expected To Invite Conference On Short Work-Week

America is on the eve of a national industrial conference in which labor will have a voice and which will give industry its fullest opportunity to form plans for working out its own way toward stability through universal adoption of a shorter work-week.

At the hour of this writing official announcement of the calling of the conference has not been made, but an authority close to the source of information stated to International Labor News Service in Washington that "in all probability" such a conference will be summoned within a few days.

### Follows A. F. of L. Plans

The conference, if summoned as expected, will carry into effect the declaration adopted by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor in its Atlantic City meeting three weeks ago.

Almost immediately following adoption of that declaration, asking the President to summon a national conference for promotion of the shorter work-week, the New England Council swung into vigorous action, headed by Governor Winant of New Hampshire and having in its membership a representative of every Building Trades Council of New England as well as representatives of some of the state federations.

### More Group Sessions

Representatives of the New England Council came to Washington and conferred with Secretary of Labor Doak and Secretary of Commerce Lamont. These conferences served to open discussion on something leading to a national scale and will be succeeded by other relatively small conferences before the big national conference is held and which should mark a decisive change in national trend.

President Hoover has declared his support of the five-day week and it has been adopted in the Department of Labor and in some of the independent governmental agencies, though its value has been partly destroyed by a ruling of Comptroller McCarl, whose dictates are beyond the control or modification of any governmental agency, including the President.

It is regarded as certain that the position of labor in favor of shortening the work-week to create employment and spread buying power will gain immensely by the projected conference.

### TO PREVENT WASTE OF FOOD

Two well-known Oakland labor leaders, J. Earl Cook, international representative of the Sheet Metal Workers' Union, and the state commissioner of immigration and housing, and George Durand, vice-president of the California State Federation of Labor and business representative of Carmen's Union No. 192, were recently appointed by Governor James Rolph, Jr., to serve as food administrator aids for the State of California, according to the "East Bay Labor Journal." They will direct the distribution of excess California agricultural products to relief agencies of the state.



## Charter Amendments To Reduce Salaries of Municipal Employees

A movement backed by business groups, having for its object the submission of amendments to the San Francisco city charter calculated to effect a saving of upward of three million dollars by means of reductions in the pay of city employees and officials, "like pay for like work" and changes in the method of pension contributions of firemen and policemen, is under way. It is expected the amendments will be submitted at the November election.

Salary reductions for all city employees except school teachers are proposed in one of the amendments. The salary reduction scale would be effective until July 1, 1934, and until such time afterward as the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors would have approved of a salary standardization ordinance.

### "Like Pay for Like Work"

Percentage cuts estimated to reduce the municipal payroll by \$1,500,000 would be effected by the new scale of wages proposed in the charter amendment. Another \$1,000,000 or more would be saved by a policy of "like pay for like work" to be set up in the measure. Pay of city employees would be comparable to that received by workers not employed by the city under this second clause.

The second of the proposed charter amendments would save upwards of \$800,000 by compelling all members of the police and fire departments, regardless of the time of their entry into the city service, to contribute to the pension and retirement funds on the same basis as other municipal employees. At present firemen in the service prior to the effectiveness of the new charter contribute

nothing to the pension system and policemen contribute \$2 monthly.

### Organizations Behind Move

The measures have been agreed to by representatives of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, the San Francisco Junior Chamber of Commerce, Building Owners and Managers' Association, the property owners division of the Real Estate Board, the Good Government League and the San Francisco Center, according to William H. Nanry, director of the San Francisco Bureau of Governmental Research, which is also for the proposals.

### Adolph Thinks \$155 Too Much

Adolph Uhl, representing the Good Government League, has agreed to the schedule of percentage reductions from a minimum of 2½ per cent on the salaries of \$155 to a maximum of 20 per cent on monthly pay of \$350 and upward.

### BRITISH SEAMEN IN BAD PLIGHT

"After more than five years of the worst depression ever known to living man, we in this industry are still in the position of having 2,000,000 tons net of shipping laid up, with more than 40,000 unemployed," declared General Secretary W. R. Spencer of the National Union of Seamen, in his annual report to the union, says a London dispatch.

### HOTEL MODESTO ON UNFAIR LIST

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Stanislaus County Central Labor Council, in regular session at Modesto, Monday evening, August 1, 1932:

"Whereas, The Hotel Modesto has been placed on the 'We Don't Patronize' list of organized labor; and

"Whereas, Certain committees sponsoring political candidates this fall have seen fit, after due notification of the standing of the said Hotel Modesto with organized labor, to arrange for and hold meetings and luncheons at said hotel; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we, the Stanislaus County Central Labor Council, in regular meeting August 1, 1932, do hereby protest such actions of said committees, and that we use our best influence to get support for those candidates who at least show enough respect for the votes of labor as to see that their meetings are held in hotels and other places not on the 'We Don't Patronize' list of organized labor; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to all county and state committees of all political parties and to other candidates seeking election at the coming primary and general elections.

"STANISLAUS COUNTY CENTRAL  
LABOR COUNCIL.

"C. C. Nunnally, Secretary."

## Thirty-Hour Week Gets Little Encouragement From Industry Heads

Management circles are commenting vigorously and variously on the American Federation of Labor's demand for immediate inauguration of the thirty-hour work-week, says a staff correspondent of International Labor News Service, writing from New York.

Much of the comment, he continues, misses the main points of the Federation's demand and sounds like the talk of amateurs, instead of the discussion of experts.

An example of this is in the somewhat general comment on the difficulties of changing from the eight-hour day to the six-hour day in order to provide the thirty-hour week.

### "Experts" Miss Point

It seems to be taken for granted that plants must operate eight or more hours a day, regardless of those considerations that, in labor's view, have made the thirty-hour week imperative. It appears that a great segment of management is so tradition-bound that it cannot grasp the idea of a plant operating only six hours a day. Heads are bowed in thought and brows are furrowed in the effort to devise ways of providing a six-hour day with plants running eight and more. Management seems to miss the point that the work-week must be adjusted to human needs.

Two plans are generally offered, one being a twelve-hour operating day with two shifts, the other a vaguely staggered day with overlapping shifts.

### Too Many "Blind Men"

Management is frightened, too, at the possibility of wage increases coincident with changes to a shorter work-day and week, bringing higher prices into the picture before there is any proof of a necessity for higher prices and totally oblivious to the fact that it is machine production that has created the employment impasse by the subjection of workers' rights and interests to machine capacity and that the hour has arrived for a definite and complete abandonment of the old idea.

Comment that has developed since the A. F. of L. executive council's pronouncement from Atlantic City offers little hope for any general co-operation from management as a whole, with outstanding and remarkable exceptions. The inclination is apparently to regard the situation in the light of its effect upon industry, apart from workers, whereas the condition that demands change is a condition affecting workers primarily.

For the most part engineers and management experts seem like children afraid to enter a room not yet fully lighted.

### PENNSYLVANIA'S REQUEST DENIED

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has refused to extend any destitution relief aid to Pennsylvania at this time. Governor Pinchot had requested an immediate loan of \$10,000,000 and said he would ask later for another \$35,000,000.

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## Anti-Injunction Law Bans Company Unions

Public policy, as written into the federal anti-injunction law enacted in the last session of Congress, may assume an entirely new importance and should drive every form of company-unionism out of federal employment, direct or indirect, not only because of the law itself, but as a consequence of the action of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor in publicly proclaiming the application of the act to navy yards. This is the gist of a Washington news letter.

The current issue of the bulletin of the department, prepared by Secretary-Treasurer John P. Frey, contains a review of the navy yard situation under the title, "Are Commandants of Navy Yards Violating the Public Policy of the United States?" It points out the efforts of some commandants to force a form of company-unionism upon trade union employees of navy yards. It then quotes section 2 of the anti-injunction law, which declares the public policy of the United States to be that workers shall have the right to freely choose their own form of organization and their own representatives.

### Enormous Field Affected

The law has been regarded generally as an anti-injunction law, but the application of section 2 covers a field not contemplated in the realm of injunctions. In a vast field of employment it says to representatives of the government and to contractors that they shall not in any manner interfere with the right of wage earners to organize into unions and to elect representatives of their own choosing. It is mandatory that officials and employers do not interfere with such efforts.

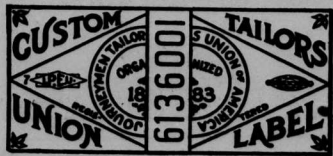
Sweeping away the authority of government agents and employers to interfere with the formation of unions and the outlawing of the "yellow dog" contract clears the field of obstacles that have grown up over decades and that have killed trade union efforts in many directions. The situation is as completely reversed as though an actual physical upset had occurred, whereas through the orderly processes of non-partisan political action the Congress was induced to enact into law the changes upon which the people had become determined.

### Covers All Work

The importance of the law is that it fixes a public policy for all employment on government work and throws the doors as wide open to trade union organization as it is possible for them to be. It makes it unlawful for any representative of the United States or for any employer on a government contract to do anything that might prevent or hamper employees in forming an organization suitable to them, or that might hamper them from electing representatives in such manner as they deem best.

Leaders to whose attention the matter has been brought are of the opinion that labor generally will find in this section guarantees of tremendous importance, putting all government work, direct or contract, on an entirely new basis.

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## New Secretary of Commerce

### Optimistic as to Business

"It appears that the depression has run its course and the upturn has come," said Roy D. Chapin, newly appointed secretary of commerce, in an interview in which he announced that President Hoover had asked him to take the cabinet position as part of the chief executive's endeavor to "bring back commodity prices and help raise the price level generally."

Robert P. Lamont, the retiring secretary of commerce, has been selected as president of the American Iron and Steel Institute. It is reported that this vast organization contemplates extensive plans for reviving the steel industry.

## North Carolina Mill Workers

### Returning to Their Machines

A staff correspondent of International Labor News Service, writing from High Point, N. C., the scene of the recent "labor rebellion," when thousands of unorganized workers quit work because of drastic wage reductions, says the wheels are turning again in twenty-three of the city's hosiery mills. A compromise settlement was reached when Governor O. Max Gardner dashed in from Raleigh to act in the role of mediator. Approximately 6000 workers who staged a spontaneous rebellion two weeks ago in protest of sharp wage cuts went back to their machines Monday morning.

The 620 men and women who are wont to toil in the Adams-Millis full fashioned hosiery mill have been unable to get a satisfactory settlement out of the numerous conferences they have held with officials of that plant. They are out on strike and indicate their intention of staying out until severe wage cut orders issued several weeks ago are rescinded.

The fight for "a living wage" is still in progress at the Highland Cotton Mill. The poles are about as near together as the workers and management appear to be this week, and no early settlement is in sight.

Walkouts of workers in industrial plants of the district are of almost daily occurrence as the "cheap" labor of Piedmont, North Carolina, is asked to become even cheaper. Many points are affected and interest and concern over the prospect of the apparently unorganized but nevertheless determined uprising of Southern labor against low wages has assumed national proportions. It is believed that anxiety over the effect of a prolonged strike of the thousand of hosiery mill operatives would have in inspiring other wage protest demonstrations precipitated Governor Gardner's sudden part in the strike.

The number of those preparing to be teachers has increased 105 per cent in the last ten years.

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## "Rationing Out" Work Urged Upon Employers

The plan initiated through the efforts of K. R. Kingsbury, chairman of the industrial and banking committee of the Twelfth Federal Reserve District, to spread available labor into more hands, through the means of shorter working days, staggered employment, rotation of work and other methods of "rationing out" work received added impetus on Monday last.

Outlining the objectives of the drive to the captains and lieutenants who assembled for an organization meeting, N. R. Powley, executive vice-chairman of the campaign committee, said:

### To Banish Fear of Lay-Off

"We are starting right now to get rid of the fear of the 'lay-off,' to spread work so that those who are now employed can retain their jobs, and to find work-producing possibilities to aid unemployed."

"We are not going to try to force any special plan. There are many of them. All we want to do is to get business men to study the problem and to start quickly on whatever plan will fit their problems and increase work."

Every business concern that employs twenty or more men has been assigned to one of thirteen groups, under the direction of a vice-chairman.

### Without Cost to Employers

"It is believed by the leaders of the drive," says a newspaper account of the meeting, "that buying power can be materially increased and thousands put back to work without unduly increasing the total expenditure for labor."

Because of the views expressed above it is quite generally believed in labor circles that the movement is doomed to failure. It is pointed out that those now employed have already sacrificed much in the interest of their out-of-work brethren, and that further sacrifices should come from the employers.

### MALATESTA IS DEAD

Enrico Malatesta, for half a century an international anarchist leader, is dead in Rome. He was 82. Long a power and feared by many, Malatesta died in a house given to him by the Italian government.



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# LABOR CLARION

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1932

## Thirty-Hour Week by State Law

"If you want shorter working hours, if you want universal adoption of the eight-hour day, if you want a six-hour day, or a five-day week, make your plans, draw up your laws, and go out and fight.

"I know that unfavorable court decisions have discouraged many of you from trying to shorten working hours by legal enactment in this state, but there is a higher court of appeal. And the United States Supreme Court has in the past refused to call unconstitutional state regulation of working hours even for men.

"Moreover, at a time such as this, when so many of our old notions about economic welfare have been forced into the discard, schemes of social control which would once have been dismissed as dangerous and radical are being suggested even by conservatives, and given a thoughtful hearing. It is not too much to expect this skeptical attitude toward the old and open-mindedness toward the new to be reflected in court decisions.

"I have long thought that in the face of modern industry with all its labor-saving devices, with all its new machines doing the work of ten men, we must have a greater division of labor hours so that no man will have to go jobless. And we must have it too without a reduction in weekly wage, without cutting men's pay below a decent living level. But the lead and the drive for these measures must come from the workingmen. You should not look to employers for hand-outs nor to presidents or governors to drag you along. You must head the attack. You must fight for the adoption and approval of the laws that you have every right to demand."

The above quotation is from a speech by Gifford Pinchot, governor of the State of Pennsylvania, and in view of last week's announcement of the determination of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to push the fight for the thirty-hour week in industry, it has a special significance.

It is generally conceded that the adoption of the shorter work-week by agreement between employers and employees throughout the country would be impossible. To attempt to bring about the desired result by Congressional act would bring us face to face with the constitutional prohibition of interference with the right of private contract, as interpreted by the Supreme Court.

But Governor Pinchot suggests that the "skeptical attitude toward the old and open-mindedness toward the new" may be reflected in United States Supreme Court decisions upholding the right of states to regulate working hours.

Labor has decreed that the thirty-hour work week must come in order to provide all with em-

ployment. Until some more satisfactory solution is developed the fight of organized labor must be along this line. "But," says Governor Pinchot, "the lead and the drive must come from the workingmen. . . . You must fight for the adoption and approval of the laws that you have every right to demand."

The Labor Clarion suggests that California labor's contribution to the fight inaugurated by the American Federation of Labor for the shorter work-week be a campaign for the enactment of state laws enforcing a general thirty-hour work-week upon industry. The sooner this effort is started, the sooner will the legal phase be brought to a head and fought out.

## "Swinging to the Left"

Commenting on the ringing declaration of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor in favor of the thirty-hour week, which was printed in last week's Labor Clarion, a writer in the "Hosiery Worker" suggests that the Federation is "swinging to the left." Apparently, however, the executive council did not swing far enough to satisfy this commentator. He says:

"The first faint stirrings of decisive, well-defined, and fundamental action made themselves felt in Atlantic City last week, as they shook the semi-annual convention of the American Federation of Labor's executive council out of its ordinary dull routine of business.

"Not in actual steps taken toward the alleviation of the present crisis in economics and labor was this subtle change in the Federation's long-cherished conservative viewpoint made apparent—nor in the official words of the convention.

"It was in the attitude of organized labor's leaders that the signs of revolt and discontent manifested themselves.

"That the yoke of conservatism and do-nothingism that has saddled the Federation for so many years should be thrust off completely with one shrug of the shoulders was, of course, too much to hope for. But it was bounced up and down several times and loosened for the actual shaking.

"There were but few recommendations and suggestions; there have been many in previous years. There were, instead, clear-cut, firm and unmistakable demands—demands for unemployment relief, for better apportionment of jobs and wealth, for a fairer attitude toward labor, for the modification of the Volstead act, for aid to the hapless farmers, and finally and flatly, for a special session of Congress to prevent the riots and bloodshed that the Federation sees as inevitable, unless immediate relief to the great masses of jobless workers is administered.

"These demands were couched, of course, in the stilted language of all such things. But they were there."

Most union men and women who read the timely declaration of the executive council will be disposed to regard it as justified by conditions. If the "reds" and "pinks" can find encouragement in its language they are entitled to make the most of it.

## Work Preferred to "Dole"

The relief agencies throughout the country naturally prefer to bestow remunerative work instead of the much berated "dole." It helps to sustain the worker's self-respect and also has the merit of getting necessary work done cheaply. But this relief plan should not be used to debase wages, which would be more harmful than the "dole."

Commenting upon a plan presented by M. H. Bickham, superintendent of the special work division of the Illinois free employment service, to provide work for the unemployed instead of charity, the Chicago "News" aptly says:

"If Dr. Bickham is justified in his belief that between August 1 and the year's end work could be found in Cook county for 100,000 unemployed

heads of families, and its distribution at prevailing wage rates could be so arranged as to cost the fund little, if any, more than the dole system costs, assuredly the joint emergency relief commission should give most serious thought to the advisability of reorganizing its program in accord with Dr. Bickham's proposals."

It will be noted that the words, "at prevailing wage rates," are an essential of the plan indorsed by the Chicago newspaper.

## Prosperity in Reverse

A grand scheme to "save" upward of \$3,000,000 by salary reductions of city employees, "like pay for like work" and changes in the pension contributions of police and firemen is to be submitted to the voters of San Francisco at the November election.

The measures are reported to have been "agreed to" by the Chamber of Commerce and kindred organizations, including the Bureau of Governmental Research and those especial guardians of the people's interests, William H. Nanry and Adolph Uhl.

Without discussing the merits of the various plans proposed to ease up on the taxpayer's pocket-book, it is noticeable that the "savings" are to be made at the expense of the workers and salaried officials. And the plans have a striking similarity to those promulgated by other energetic business men engaged in the task of taking care of the unemployment situation by placing the entire burden of "rationing out" work upon the shoulders of the workers fortunate enough to be employed, without increasing the cost to the employer.

What have become of those convincing arguments that were so glibly announced by business organizations and industrial leaders early in the depression to the effect that the "buying power of the workers" should be maintained, and that government and government agencies should assist in maintaining it?

When business organizations and their representatives can evolve nothing in the way of constructive measures for combatting the business depression and resort to destructive tactics it tends to further lack of confidence and ultimately to despair.

"In our opinion the executive council of the American Federation of Labor took a long step in the right direction when it directed William Green, president, to formulate a compulsory unemployment insurance plan," says the "Machinists' Monthly Journal."

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## COMMENT ON THE NEWS

Whether you agree with Mrs. Anita M. Baldwin or not, that "we have no freedom but too much license," it must be admitted that there is much truth in the explanation she gives of her determination to quit the country. This lucky daughter of "Lucky" Baldwin, who acquired immense wealth through inheritance, and not through her own efforts, declares "it is not pleasant to have to go about armed to the teeth because, in spite of money paid in taxes for proper protection, one must find it for oneself, what with racketeers, gangsters and the like."

She declares she will come back (presumably with her wealth) when "the country gets the cleaning it so badly needs."

The probability is that whatever country she favors with her presence (and with her wealth) she will find tax collectors, and graft, and racketeering.

How much nobler would be a determination on the part of Mrs. Baldwin to use some of the wealth so generously bestowed upon her, and which her father gleaned from American sources, in helping to give the country the needed clean-up.

Evidently she does not believe in the obligations which are supposed to attach to great wealth.

The Federated Press is authority for the statement that Henry L. Doherty, multi-millionaire utility and oil magnate, has given the city of Denver a rock garden and the employees of the Public Service Company of Colorado a 10 per cent wage cut. Meanwhile Doherty's five-year plan is succeeding almost as well as Russia's. His called for employees paying 20 per cent of their incomes for five years for stock.

German democracy trembles in the balance since the recent election, in which Herr Hitler, while doubling his strength in the Reichstag, failed of a majority. The International Federation of Trade Unions has called upon all workers to rally to the support of the republic.

The commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the seat of the country's greatest industrial development, has been denied a relief loan by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Twice the state Legislature refused to pass relief legislation, and the inference is that a state which does nothing for its unemployed is not eligible for loans from federal funds.

George Lansbury, leader of the Labor opposition in the British House of Commons, charged the government with having increased the number of unemployed to nearly 3,000,000 by its policy of tariffs and economies. He insisted that the major method to bring about prosperity was labor's plan to raise wages instead of lowering them.

The unemployment insurance bill to be prepared by President Green of the American Federation of Labor at the instance of the executive council will be submitted to the council at its meeting in Washington on October 18. If the council approves the

plan it will be placed before the delegates to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor in Cincinnati in November for ratification.

"Business Week" is to be commended for its contribution to the economic discussion, reproduced on another page. "Expansion of the purchasing power of the spending consumer" has the right ring to it. If business would only see this the insensate wage-cutting would be generally reprobated. It looks now as though this truth would not permeate the business brain until too late.

"Like pay for like work" has an alluring sound. However, it is not believed that San Francisco will look with favor on a system by which the wages of city employees will be based upon the wage-cutting propensities of greedy contractors. The city should pay a decent wage irrespective of what other employers may browbeat their employees into accepting.

## UNION FAVORS NATIONALIZATION

Nationalization of railways and the main lines of road transport was necessary to secure better service, shorter hours and more reasonable fares and freight charges, according to a statement by C. T. Cramp, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, in an address at Bristol, England.

Indorse Senator Hattie Caraway  
For Re-election From Arkansas

The record of United States Senator Hattie Caraway of Arkansas has been so thoroughly friendly to working men and women that trade unionists and all other progressive people in her state should return her to the Senate, declared William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement to organized labor in Arkansas with regard to Mrs. Caraway's contest in the state primary on August 9.

"The American Federation of Labor is deeply interested in the outcome of the election of a United States Senator in Arkansas," Mr. Green said.

"After a thorough investigation of all candidates, the American Federation of Labor unhesitatingly indorses the election of Mrs. Hattie Caraway, the incumbent."

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## RUSH THIRTY-HOUR WEEK

In Washington there have been White House conferences on business recovery. Business recovery hinges on labor recovery. Labor recovery depends upon shortening the work week at least to thirty hours.

There will be no recovery if the thirty-hour week is introduced here and there. It must be introduced universally.

The presidency can and should create a public opinion that will not tolerate the long work-week anywhere. A sufficient public opinion can be created to make the long work-week a social crime.

There's a war to win—a war against depression, a war against hunger and misery.

The nation must line up solidly against suffering and for human well-being and decency.

A process of infiltration, as they used to say in 1917, will not work fast enough. There must be a fast and sweeping offensive against the long work-week. A long work-week is anything over thirty hours.

The American Federation of Labor has declared for the only program that will work. There must be a shorter work-week. If there is not haste a thirty-hour week will not be short enough. The more the delay the heavier the penalty. Let there be a great national crusade for the thirty-hour work-week now!—I. L. N. S.

## "LAME DUCK" AMENDMENT

With West Virginia and Pennsylvania the latest to ratify, the Norris constitutional amendment to end lame duck sessions of Congress has now been ratified by fourteen states. Thirty-six states must ratify to put the amendment into the Constitution.

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## Huge Painting Shows Labor's War Heroism

In the largest painting in the world, now housed in Washington and on exhibition after having been brought from France, American trade unionism is depicted at the height of its war-time power and influence under the leadership of the late Samuel Gompers.

In a specially built structure modeled after the Paris original and likewise called the Pantheon de la Guerre, the huge picture called the "Cyclorama of the World War and its Heroes" is on public exhibition.

The prominence of American labor in the great painting is striking and in amazing contrast to labor of other countries. The picture is 402 feet long and 45 feet high and is so displayed that the observer views it from a central point. It hangs against the side of the circular exhibition structure.

In a descriptive book American labor's part in the drama is mentioned three times by reference to former President Gompers and war-time co-workers. He appears in the painting as one of the outstanding and leading figures in America's war machine.

Many trade unionists visiting Washington are taking the opportunity to see the picture. A reproduction probably will be placed in the Gompers Memorial room in American Federation of Labor headquarters. The portrait of Mr. Gompers, like the others, is of life size. There are 6000 such life-sized figures in the panorama, which likewise shows an accurate war-time landscape.

### MRS. VICTOR BERGER IS CHAIRMAN

Mrs. Victor Berger of Milwaukee, Wis., has accepted the chairmanship of the national women's committee that is being organized by the Socialist party. In a short time names of members of the committee will be announced. "This committee will be truly representative from the Atlantic to the Pacific," stated Mrs. Berger, "of the membership in the Socialist party, industrial women, office workers, professional women, housewives and farmers' wives. The women of America must be challenged by the economic insecurity. The hazards of a capitalist society must be obliterated. The women of America will rally to the ranks of the Socialist party to secure their present and the future for their children."

### LONG AND HONORABLE SERVICE

James O'Connell has been president of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor ever since the formation of the department, in 1908.

## Friendship

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### COLLECTION OF UNPAID WAGES

T. A. Reardon, State Labor Commissioner, announces that the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement collected \$2,025,409 in unpaid wages during the biennial period ended June 30, 1932, compared to \$2,134,783 collected in the previous biennium, a drop of \$109,373, or 5 per cent. This decrease is negligible when it is considered that payrolls in the state for the period covered by the last biennium dropped over 45 per cent, and that general prevailing business conditions mitigated against the collection of unpaid wages. Reardon pointed out that the labor laws of California afford the workers of this state greater protection with reference to payment and collection of wages than do the labor laws of any other state in the union.

### UNIQUE AND HELPFUL CHARITY

Because the homeless man's day has twenty-four hours, St. Patrick's Shelter, an agency of the Community Chest which provides night's lodgings for destitute men, also maintains an annex where men can spend their leisure hours through the day. Due to the scarcity of employment the annex has been increasingly popular through the summer months, according to Philip M. McGuire, superintendent of the Shelter. The annex opens at 7 in the morning, so that as soon as the men have eaten breakfast they may find a friendly welcome and rooms where they may read, write letters or rest. This day shelter is unique and fills a long-felt want in San Francisco.

### IT'S UP TO HER

A Scotch woman was dying in Dunfermline. She expressed the wish that her body be carried back to Ecclefechan, where she hailed from, because she felt that she could "not lie quiet in a grave in Dunfermline." Of course, her husband could do nothing but acquiesce, and assured her "nae matter what the cost will be, if ye canna lie quiet in your grave in Dunfermline, we will take ye back to Ecclefechan, but I think we will try ye first in Dunfermline."—"Canadian Magazine."

### AND SANDPAPER THOSE CALLOUSES

Some London jurist rules that women are entitled to vacations from housework. He is right. They should have a chance now and then to stretch tired fingers cramped by can-openers.—Buffalo "Evening News."

### Nearly 60 Per Cent of Women

#### Received Over Minimum Wage

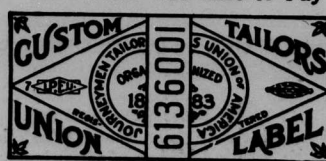
A communication to the Labor Clarion from Mrs. Mabel E. Kinney, chief of the State Division of Industrial Welfare, calls attention to the following figures from the 1931 report of her division, which show the operations of the minimum wage law:

Reports were received from 9996 establishments, employing 88,331 women; 26.7 per cent of these received under \$16 a week (the established minimum); 15.4 per cent received \$16 only, and 57.9 per cent received \$17 and over.

It is assumed that those receiving less than \$16 a week were rated as "apprentices."

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## Unfair Paper Plans "Labor Day" Edition

A public statement by the Central Labor Council of San Bernardino, under date of August 2, and signed by the president, secretary and executive committee of that body, calls attention to one of the most impudent and audacious moves against organized labor ever brought to light. It is nothing more nor less than an attempt on the part of a newspaper manned by non-union printers, and which is on the official "We Don't Patronize List," to essay a "Labor Day edition" and seek the patronage of the business men of the community on the plea that it represents the workers. Here is the statement:

"It has been called to the attention of the Central Labor Council from authentic sources that the San Bernardino 'Sun' is soliciting the merchants of this city for advertising for a special 'Labor Day edition' to be issued on or about September 1, 1932.

"This is to advise you that the Central Labor Council resents this attempt to build up the coffers of the 'Sun' by fostering any such edition under the title of 'Labor Day edition.' Organized labor of this city has an official organ of the local trade union movement. This publication is the 'Orange Belt News,' which is authorized to represent the views and expressions of organized labor as represented through this council.

"The 'Sun' company is on the official 'We Don't Patronize' list of both the San Bernardino Central Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

"We are advised that the 'Orange Belt News' will, as usual, compile and print its annual number, which will be the thirteenth Labor Day edition. We earnestly request that the merchants of this city give support to the 'Orange Belt News' as being the only paper in this district entitled to carry the allied Printing Trades label, the emblem of fair working conditions as approved by organized labor."

The "Orange Belt News" thus comments on the peculiar movement of the unfair publication: "This probably is the first attempt in history, at least locally, for a publication which is openly fighting the trade union movement to attempt to put over a publication implying, in name at least, that it might be sponsored by organized labor.

"Forty-four union printers are walking San Bernardino streets because of the lock-out forced upon them by the management of the 'Sun.' Trade unions have been openly denounced by Harry S. Webster, business manager of the 'Sun' enterprises. Union men, and their friends in turn have withdrawn support from the 'Sun' and its subsidiaries. Hundreds of former readers of the 'Sun-Telegram' have canceled their subscriptions because of the open war between the 'Sun' and its former union employees."

### PEACE IN GARMENT INDUSTRY

After what looked like a crash of the peace plans, all employing garment associations in New York have ratified the agreement with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the organization is winding up the last details of the stoppage of work which ended in peace. The jobbers were the last to come to agreement. The industry employs 27,000 union members.

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## Union Makes Protest Against Charter Rule

Members of Asphalt Workers' Union No. 84 are making a strong protest against the application of the provision of the city charter which decrees that contracts involving \$1000 must be let to the lowest bidder.

Recently thirty-four members of the union, among them men who had been employed by the city for many years, were discharged because of lack of work, occasioned by the letting of contracts for street paving to private contractors.

In a discussion of the subject at last week's meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council it was brought out that an apparent injustice was being worked on veteran employees who had served the city for terms almost sufficient to entitle them to the retirement pension.

The somewhat ridiculous position in which the city is placed by the application of the charter provision in question is revealed in the fact that the municipality maintains a well equipped plant, representing an investment of hundreds of thousands of dollars and containing the latest of paving machinery, which must lie practically idle while the work it previously performed is done by private contractors.

In the protest of the union against the application of the charter provision John J. O'Connor, secretary and business representative of the union, makes an argument against the legality of the provision under which the contracts are let, as follows:

"The Department of Public Works claims that the charter provides that all city work costing over \$1000 shall be done by contract. We agree that the performing of all other public work by the city and county, and the money for such work provided out of the tax rate, or by bond issue, is subject to the \$1000 provision of the charter.

"But the good roads money is given by the state to the Board of Supervisors of the city and county to be spent by them for repair and improvement of streets and highways. We claim that this money is a gift to be used for a specific purpose by the Board of Supervisors, and not subject to the contract provisions of the charter, and that sufficient of this money can be legally set aside and given to the street repair department to continue its street maintenance work without being forced to bid for this work on unequal terms with private contractors."

### BUSINESS AGENT SLAIN

Another union official has died by violence. Michael Mariconda, business agent of the Cloak and Shirt Makers' Union, New York, was shot near his home. Mariconda had been a union officer twenty years. Fellow officers were unable to account for the shooting. The dead man had an appointment to meet an insurance agent later on the evening he was shot, planning to increase his coverage.

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Allied Printing Trades Council on your  
Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

### DR. SPROUL HONORED

Conferred in absentia, President Robert Gordon Sproul of the University of California has received the degree of doctor of laws from the University of Oregon. Dr. Sproul was invited to attend the commencement exercises of the Oregon University last spring, but was unable to do so, and the degree was conferred in his absence. President Sproul now holds the degree of doctor of laws from the University of Oregon, Occidental College, Pomona College, University of San Francisco and the University of Southern California. He has just returned from Los Angeles, where he delivered the address and invocation officially opening the Olympic Games.

### WHOLESALE PRICES, JULY 30, 1932

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor announces that the index number of wholesale prices for the week ending July 30 stands at 64.7, as compared with 64.5 for the week ending July 23. This index number, which includes 784 commodities or price series, weighted according to the importance of each article and based on the average price in 1926 as 100, shows that an increase of three-tenths of 1 per cent has taken place in the general average of all commodities for the week of July 30, when compared with the week ending on July 23.

### Barbers' "Never-Ending" Drive Shows Satisfactory Progress

Two months after the inauguration of the new organization policy of the Journeymen Barbers' Union (based on a never-ending campaign) a survey discloses the fact that the organization has made an actual net gain in membership despite the depression and the continuous onslaught against organized labor over the country through wage cuts and various other anti-union devices, advices from Indianapolis headquarters report.

As far as can be ascertained the Journeymen Barbers' Union is the only organization of workers in the country that is making an actual increase in membership during these dark days, says James C. Shanessy, general president, in a statement to the labor press of America. His union, he says, started the campaign with 100 per cent organization as its goal.

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## Spending Power Held Vital Need of Crisis

Telling big business to its teeth that prosperity cannot be had without money in the pockets of workers, "Business Week," a McGraw-Hill magazine for business executives and economists, declares purchasing power is the prime requisite. It says:

"The only basis for business recovery and future business progress is the continuous expansion of the purchasing power of the spending consumer. Leisure is an increasingly necessary part of such purchasing power; it increases both the spending disposition and the spending opportunity. But it cannot do so if it is free, involuntarily leisure, furnished at the workers' expense. It must be earned leisure, paid for out of the improved productivity of industry. It requires progressive expansion and improvement of our productive facilities, and their continuous and more effective use. It implies fuller and more uniform distribution of the proceeds of such use among spending consumers. It requires, in concrete terms, a continuation of the steady upward trend in earnings per unit of time which has been seen in the past century.

"The reversal of that trend in the past three years is the crux of this depression. The drastic curtailment of consumer buying power through wage cuts carries with it the grave danger that American business may have killed the goose that laid its golden eggs. Shortening hours will not in itself save the goose. Spreading work will relieve distress; diminish the demoralization of idleness, lighten public tax burdens, but it will not in any important way expand the total consumer purchasing power."

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## RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

From the Los Angeles "Citizen" it is learned that the Newspaper Publishers' Association of that city has opened the contract with Los Angeles Typographical Union and is demanding a 25 per cent decrease in wages as well as several drastic changes in working conditions. To date the union has refused to meet the demands of the publishers, and there is a probability that arbitration will be resorted to, inasmuch as the parties are committed to arbitrate differences regarding a new wage scale.

"Dick" Heney, one of the veteran employees of the state printing office, recently retired from active service and is enjoying a well-earned rest.

At the July 31 meeting of Sacramento Union the members of No. 46 presented to retiring president Charles W. Lyon a solid gold Howard watch. The presentation was made by Past President J. F. Webber, who told of the high esteem in which Mr. Lyon was held.

It is with sorrow that many members of No. 21 will learn of the death in Sacramento of Herman Neubert. Mr. Neubert died on July 30 and funeral services were held early last week under auspices of Sacramento Typographical Union No. 46. The deceased was 58 years of age, and had been a member of Typographical Union many years.

From "Editor and Publisher" comes the news that Chicago Stereotypers' Union No. 4 has accepted a wage reduction of \$5 per week, and that Chicago Typographical Union at its last meeting rejected a proposal for a reduction of \$7 per week. Also that the Pressmen's Union and the publishers have not as yet agreed upon a chairman for arbitration proceedings.

D. W. McAleese Jr., "Joe" Wilson of the "Wall Street Journal" chapel and Joseph Rae recently set sail on a deep sea "feeshing" expedition. Skipper McAleese cast anchor in the vicinity of Fort Bragg, "feeshing" territory with which he is well acquainted. Did they get "feesh"? Ask any of their fellow workers. Several hundred pounds of salmon were brought (iced) into the composing room. Fred Kothe seized a huge slice, rushed across the street to a restaurant and instructed the cook as to just the best way to cook salmon. When Fred went back at lunch time he

learned that the cook thought the fish was a gift, and had sent it home. Fred ate hamburger.

Among visitors at the adjourned meeting on Sunday the writer noted W. S. Darrow (San Jose), and Messrs. Hurd and McArthur (Oakland).

New York Typographical Union on August 3, by referendum vote, rejected the recommendation of its scale conference committee that the question of wages to be paid newspaper compositors be submitted to arbitration.

One way out of the depression—demand the union label, shop card and button whenever you purchase goods or services. Remember, when buying you are master of the situation. Dictate the conditions under which you spend your union-earned money. Help the other fellow improve his lot and he in turn will support you. Splendid values can be had in union-made merchandise.

### "News" Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

The invalid role is a bit out of Harry Fulton's line, one he has to play, though, since a heart attack on the street while watching the Shriners' parade. As a consequence his physician prescribed a few quiet weeks at home.

Getting his first citizenship papers the other day, that 100 per cent American, "Curly" Holm, views with alarm the influx of "furriners."

Completing a long stretch on the "Recorder" for Phil Johnson, Blanche Sawyer has returned to the "News." And after such good pickings she'll find it like picking up crumbs here.

Fishing was good in that certain Sierra sector where he camped, according to Bill Davy, who, with Mrs. Davy, roughed it for a couple of months trying to renew his grip on health following a long sick spell.

Law, mused Phil Scott, resembles the operation of cutting off a rabbit's tail and calling it splitting hairs, a grammatical term Phil likes to spring at least twice in every conversation. In some states, he says, it's illegal for wives to go through their husbands' pockets. A similar law in California, in San Francisco especially, with its five-day work week, Phil says his wife has discovered to be entirely needless.

Often one reads about what the well-dressed man is wearing, remarked "Swede" Adams, but since buying this necktie—and who'd believe it possible to give so many colors for two bits—people who want to get that way are advising each other to watch Adams for style.

"The Happy Warrior," Alfie Moore, back to work, after a trying session with hoi polloi, tells about his barber. Evidently not an economist, instead of lowering, this tonsorial artist raised his prices, explaining that because of the depression his customers' faces were longer so he just had to have more money for shaving.

For eight or ten days "Rube" Burrow has had a crew building a hunting lodge on an outlying section of his Mendocino county ranch. Of three rooms, logs were grooved, and a big stone fireplace erected in one corner. Well wooded and with water plentiful, "Rube" figures twenty acres and this lodge worth \$2000.

### "Shopping News" Chapel Notes—By G. E. M., Jr.

A busy spell during the previous week gave considerable extra work and overtime to the chapel, as well as providing employment for some newcomers. Bill Macura, who is well known throughout the jurisdiction, picked up a few days. Jim Santich, one of 21's own boys; H. G. Ayers, H. Bersner, the venerable Val Hassmer, G. Bohrer, D. Morrow, Fred De Mille of Los Angeles, Sam Clark, Tom Quinn, and H. O. Melaas all fared well while showing up. The rush is over, however, and conditions are back to normalcy. Max Forke, Ray Carpenter, Harry Brookmiller, and Mack Ward took advantage of the extra help to lay off overtime.

Friends of the late Carroll Fisk, past president of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society, will

learn with regret of the serious illness in Summerland of Mrs. Julia Fisk, mother of the late Carroll. This venerable old lady, past 94 years of age, is one of Abraham Lincoln's living first cousins. Mrs. May Fisk, and Clifford, a son of Mrs. Julia Fisk, are constantly at the bedside of the sick patient.

F. J. McCarthy has returned from his hacienda at La Pine, Ore. "Mac" is putting in a few licks while some of the other members of the chapel take their vacations, after which "Mac" is going back to ranching for another spell. "Jasper" Mead t'd for "Mac" while "Mac" was away. "Mac" tired of the responsibilities of night machinist-operator and turned the job over to Paul Bauer August 1.

Harry Brookmiller just couldn't stand those fish stories any longer, so he packed up his kit and hustled away to babbling brooks and rippling streams.

"Bill" Hickey has a yen for the senoritas, so we expect to hear from him soon from Ensenada, or way points south of the international boundary.

Paul Bauer loaded all his belongings on the family trailer and motored to Vancouver and points en route. He reports a delightful vacation.

Jack Daigneault, day machinist-operator, started out last Monday in his new Studebaker. Destination unknown—sailed out under sealed orders.

Another well-known newspaper man who has recently answered the last summons is Willis Thomas, who was for years foreman of the Los Angeles "Evening Express." While driving her husband home from his publishing plant in Montebello, the auto containing Mr. and Mrs. Thomas was struck by a Pacific electric train at El Monte. Mrs. Thomas died instantly, and Willis passed on an hour later in the hospital. A daughter, 19, survives, and will continue to carry on her father's business.

Many of our printer friends in the bay region enjoyed venison steaks, chops, pot roasts, roasts, etc., last week through the kindness of Robert Mitchell, son of G. E. Mitchell, Sr., of the "Call" chapel, and brother of the writer. Bob is one of California's outstanding sportsmen. His exploits with the gun, rod and reel have brought him much into the limelight in recent years. Bob brought down the first buck of the season, at 5:20 a. m., August 1. Here's his radio to the writer: "Brought down the first buck at 5:20. Next we wounded a big one, and as the dogs bayed him I went into the thick bush to finish him. He jumped at me twice, while the dogs were holding onto him. Couldn't shoot for fear of killing a dog so worked around and above him, got the dogs off for an instant and finished him with a bullet through the neck. A narrow escape for me—too narrow—and one of the most exciting two minutes in my life. The three of us each got one buck apiece." Charley Staples, "Call" chapel, will appreciate that.

The annual Duffer-"Shopping News" Employees' Association picnic, held recently at Oak Cove Park, San Mateo county, brought out an unusually large crowd. The Alex Duffer challenge trophy went to the Duffer aggregation by the close score of 11-10. "Kid" Friedel gets along very nicely on two legs, but in a three-legged race—well, that's different. He slipped, hurt his knee, and couldn't ride home on his bicycle. Young Andy Cuthbertson won the pie-eating contest, Gerald Lynch the single men's race, and "Bud" Stuck the married men's race. Jack Langry, F. Heuring, M. White, C. Stuck and Friedel "shot" 99 holes of barnyard golf, Friedel winning the championship by two grunts, a cackle and a couple of quacks. Rene Held, Ira Stuck and Charley White, as the general committee, sponsored a real honest-to-goodness barbecue with all the trimmings.

"Chet" Livengood, one of the brightest fellows who ever carried a card, was a visitor last week.

Among those who will visit Long Beach during the convention are Mr. and Mrs. Ira Stuck.

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## MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

Several members have announced their intention of being visitors at the I. T. U. convention at Long Beach. The convention opens September 12. President Christie, W. D. Williams and Ray Gaskill, who were among those enjoying summer vacations, have returned to work.

Frank C. Lee, who has been nursing a lame arm for several weeks, is reported as improving and expects to resume work shortly.

Miss Frances Steffin was married to Leroy Bennetts on August 6. The ceremony took place at Reno, Nev. After a honeymoon at Lake Tahoe the bride and groom will make their home at Mission Terrace, this city. Congratulations.

The argument that the M. T. D. U. has constructive policies is nothing but nonsense which cannot stand investigation. It has appeared to make good, but the appearance is deceptive. It gives no benefits. It possesses no gilt-edge securities or dividend-producing bonds, even though members contributed the sum of \$100,000 toward a defense fund for the inevitable rainy day, as the Seattle strikers learned. Today the alleged defense fund contains but \$8.97, with no correct accounting ever having been made of its expenditure. The M. T. D. U. officers spent large amounts in fruitless court litigation against the I. T. U. in their efforts to seek to establish a mailer dictatorship and "other expenses." The M. T. D. U. officers have negotiated "loans" from locals to continue court litigation against the I. T. U. and Boston Mailers' Union. The treasury of the M. T. D. U. is very near depletion. The margin between receipts and expenditures is a narrow one. Liabilities are nearly two years' salary due its president and secretary and also court costs. One of the most amazing things is that many mailers should continue paying per capita into the M. T. D. U. when about the only chance they have of a return of the capital invested, or loans, is by paying more money into it. Why pay per capita to two internationals when one contrasts the benefits given mailers by the I. T. U. and the M. T. D. U.? The so-called outlaw locals have proved that mailers can function without the alleged aid of an M. T. D. U. by their I. T. U. membership.

## BENEFITS OF ORGANIZATION

A newsy letter from San Francisco, signed "Cor. 518," in the August number of the "Motorman, Conductor and Motor Coach Operator," contains the following interesting item: "The Market Street Railway is up to its old tactics again, promising certain things to the public and putting in its raps against the Municipal Railroad whenever it can. Even at that, though, we can still beat them, as they do not seem to be in any too good a financial condition; they have just cut the salaries of their employees 2 cents per hour. They just told their employees they were losing money and would have to cut wages, and so cuts were put into effect. The brothers of this local and all other locals of this association can see what it means to be organized. If these employees of the Market Street Railroad had been organized they would at least have been consulted."

## SAN FRANCISCO'S RETAIL SALES

San Francisco boasts the second highest per capita retail sales in the United States, being excelled by Boston alone. Its figure of \$787 is 24 per cent higher than the average for 93 American cities, whose combined population is 30 per cent of the nation's total. In the matter of density of population San Francisco stands fifth on the list, with 15,105 persons per square miles. It is surpassed by only New York, Boston, Chicago and Philadelphia.

## FORMER PAINTERS' OFFICIAL DIES

Joseph C. Skemp, formerly general secretary-treasurer of the International Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, and editor of that organization's journal, died at Los Gatos on Sunday, July 31, it is learned from the Vallejo "Labor Journal." Mr. Skemp was a native of England, and was 68 years of age. He came to the United States when he was 19 years old and settled in San Francisco, where he resided until elected to office in the International Brotherhood. He was a member of Local 19 of San Francisco, but had not been active in its affairs in recent years. He leaves a widow and one son, the latter residing at Willoughby, Ohio.

## OAKLAND PREPARED FOR LEGION

The greatest conclave of the California department of the American Legion in its fourteen years of existence awaits the thousands of delegates and their friends who will begin pouring in from every section of the state at the end of the week to be on hand for the opening gong of the Legion convention which opens Monday, August 15, and that of the American Legion Auxiliary, the 40 and 8 and the 8 and 40. Walter H. Eliassen, general convention chairman, assisted by a corps of subcommittee chairmen and a large group of active workers, has everything in readiness to put over the biggest Legion demonstration ever to be held in California.

## OFFICE TO REMAIN OPEN

After thousands of letters and telegrams had been forwarded to Governor Rolph and Roland A. Vandergrift, director of state finance, in protest of the order received last week by C. E. Edmonds, deputy labor commissioner in charge of the Long Beach office, notifying him to close the office August 1, the order was rescinded and the office will remain open for at least another year.—Long Beach "Labor News."

Demand the union label.

## PHOTO ENGRAVER BENEFITS

"The International Photo Engravers' Union of North America and its subordinate local unions provided benefits amounting to \$2,085,408.30 during its fiscal year commencing June 1, 1931, and ending May 31, 1932," declared Edward J. Volz, president of the union, in his annual report made public at the union headquarters in New York.

"This record," Mr. Volz said, "is all the more remarkable when considering that this organization numbers only some 9000 journeymen members, of whom 32.7 per cent were unemployed and 45.2 per cent employed but part time, making a total of 77.9 per cent directly affected by existing business conditions and leaving but 22.1 per cent employed on a full-time basis during the year.

"The lives of all members are insured by the International Union in the amount of \$1000 by a group policy with the Union Labor Life Insurance Company, which also protects against total permanent disability. Strike and lockout benefits of \$25 per week, tuberculosis benefits of \$15 a week, and a funeral benefit of \$200 are also provided.

"Unemployment benefits which are provided by local unions range from \$5 to \$25 per week. Assessments to meet this obligation have ranged to as high as \$16 per week in some cities during the past year.

"Many local unions also provide additional life insurance, sick benefits and funeral expenses."

Mr. Volz gave the following classified statement of benefits paid during the year:

Local Benefits—Unemployment benefits, \$1,665,826.72; sick benefits, \$21,528.14; death benefits, \$29,988.49; total local benefits, \$1,717,343.35.

International Benefits—Strike and lockout benefits, \$249,835.95; tuberculosis benefits, \$33,419.00; insurance benefits, \$72,000.00; funeral benefits, \$12,800.00; total international benefits, \$368,054.95.

Local and International Benefits—Total local and international benefits, \$2,085,408.30.



While they're  
on vacation  
**TELEPHONE!**

THEY are away in the country. You are at home. Yet any part of hundreds or thousands of miles of wire is ready to bring their voices to you.

You decide to join them. Again you lift the receiver. Over mountain, forest and valley your voice speeds to them.

Service to other places is a part of your telephone's usefulness to you.

THE PACIFIC TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY



## S. F. LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 0056.

### Synopsis of Minutes of August 5, 1932

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President D. P. Haggerty.

**Roll Call of Officers**—All present except Secretary O'Connell, who was excused. Delegate Heidelberg secretary pro tem.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—From Chauffeurs No. 265, E. L. Spray, vice L. C. Wilson. Delegate seated.

**Communications**—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council read and filed; from the American Federation of Labor, relative to unemployment conditions in San Francisco; from Chauffeurs, inclosing check for \$25 for Labor Day tickets.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Asphalt Workers' Union, inclosing copy of resolutions adopted by its last regular meeting relative to laying off of its members employed by the city.

**Reports of Unions**—Cemetery Workers—Have signed a new agreement with employers for the coming year; thank the president and secretary of the Council for their assistance. Tunnel Workers—Reported on conditions prevailing on the Hetch Hetchy project; objection was made to working the nine-hour day; members are being laid off and new men hired in their places; new wage scale being enforced.

**Trades Union Promotional League**—Requested a further demand for the union label when making purchases.

**Report of Law and Legislative Committee**—Committee submitted a progressive report on the federal 3 per cent tax on electric energy and its effects upon publicly owned and operated utilities. Committee had before it Attorney Dion Holm of the Public Utility Commission and Mr. C. R. Read, tax consultant of the Public Ownership League of America, who gave committee interesting information as to the provisions of the act and its interpretation by the Treasury Department. Mr. Read gave also an interesting account of the passage of the act by last session of Congress. It appears that both houses of Congress originally placed the

tax on the producer, but the conferees changed it, imposing the tax on the consumer, and placing its collection on the distributor. The city and county is interested in the tax, as it may affect the Municipal Railway, the city lighting business and the city's contract with the Pacific Gas & Electric Company for the disposal of electric energy produced by the Hetch Hetchy project. Litigation may ensue, as the city will refuse to pay the tax. It appears that the regulations interpreting the act are unfavorable to the city's interpretation of the law.

In the matter of the initiative petition of the League of Social Justice, containing a declaration of policy for the establishment of an additional administrative department of the city and county, providing for the city going into the banking business and engaging in the business of constructing apartment houses and other enterprises, committee pointed out that the Council had previously opposed any such proposal, and that there exists no authority by law for any such governmental business. The Council concurred in committee's recommendation not to take any action on the proposal.

Supervisor Franck Havenner came before the committee and explained the existing opposition to the \$6,500,000 bond issue for unemployment and the misunderstanding and misinformation that are being engendered on the subject. The Council decided to co-operate in the campaign for the passage of this bond issue.

Committee further gave notice it would submit the questionnaire issued by the California State Federation of Labor to candidates for the Legislature and canvass the replies of the candidates for the information of the local labor movement. Report received as progressive.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same. Receipts, \$544; expenses, \$372.06.

Council adjourned at 10 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

HENRY HEIDELBERG, Secretary pro tem.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases. Also to patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible. J. O'C.

## Joint Labor Day Committee To Meet Weekly Hereafter

The Joint Labor Day Committee of the San Francisco Labor Council and the Building Trades Council will meet every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock until Labor Day, it was decided at last week's meeting.

Plans for the celebration of the day with a picnic and barbecue at California Park, Marin County, are progressing, and every arrangement possible to assure the enjoyment of the picnickers is being made.

It is likely that a record crowd will be in attendance, as the program is an attractive one.

NATIONAL  
ADVERTISED  
PRODUCTS  
SOLD  
HERE  
FOR  
LESS

ROSENTHAL'S  
SALES STORES  
2415 MISSION  
AT TWENTY-SECOND STREET  
WE ALWAYS UNDERSELL

GROCERIES  
TOBACCO  
TOILETRIES  
PROVISIONS  
SHOES  
DRY GOODS

William W. Hansen - - - - - Manager  
Dan F. McLaughlin - - - - - President  
Geo. J. Asmussen - - - - - Secretary  
**UNITED UNDERTAKERS**  
Established July, 1882  
2596 HOWARD STREET - at Twenty-second  
New Funeral Home and Chapel  
Telephone Mission 0276

**PHIL BENEDETTI**  
The Florist

2980 16th Street, Below Mission

HEmlock 7400  
MArket 9562

San Francisco

## A SIGNIFICANT SPEECH

In a speech before the Council of Foreign Affairs which was broadcast by the National Radio Forum last Monday, Secretary of State Stimson discussed the Kellogg-Briand peace pact, describing it as a forceful instrument upon which the nations of the world could rest their hopes for peace.

The address was significant because of the fact that the report of the committee sent by the League of Nations to review the recent Sino-Japanese dispute in Manchuria is impending.

Secretary Stimson called the treaty to outlaw war more than a "mere gesture" and said that a nation which sought to "mask imperialistic policy under the guise of protection of its own nationals would soon be unmasked."

He reviewed the application of the treaty to the disputes between Russia and China and between Japan and China, both centering upon Manchuria, and asserted that in its operation in both of these cases there had been frequent consultations among the diplomats of the nations that were signatories to the pact.

Stimson related that the American government had co-operated with the council of the League of Nations in the various negotiations which finally resulted in the warning to Japan and China by this country that it would not recognize any treaty or agreement brought about by means contrary to the Kellogg-Briand treaty, to which both countries were signatories.

## NOT MUCH OF A VACATION

Joe Higgins, in charge of the elevator service at the Labor Temple, had a vacation last week. But he didn't get much enjoyment out of it because of a severe attack of lumbago. By careful nursing he was in shape to resume his duties this week.

## QUIZ FOR LEGISLATORS

Following is a copy of a circular letter sent by the San Francisco Labor Council to candidates for the Legislature:

"To Each Candidate for the California State Legislature, Greeting:

"In accord with the non-partisan political policy of the American Federation of Labor, there are herewith submitted five questions of interest to labor which you are respectfully requested to consider and answer in writing on or before Wednesday evening, August 17, 1932 at 8 o'clock, when our Law and Legislative Committee will meet in this office to canvass the replies of all candidates who submit their answers to the said questions. The questions are:

- "1. Do you favor the enactment of a law declaring void and contrary to public policy any contract of employment ('yellow dog contract') which contains an agreement not to affiliate with a labor union?
- "2. Do you favor the enactment of a law prohibiting judges from issuing injunctions in labor disputes?
- "3. Do you favor liberal appropriations for public works, such as road construction, development of parks, elimination of grade crossings, flood control projects, reforestation, etc., so as to provide for the unemployed at a reasonable wage.
- "4. Do you favor unemployment insurance under state supervision as advocated by the California State Federation of Labor?
- "5. Will you oppose the introduction of a state sales tax?

"We shall appreciate the receipt of your answers to said questions. Respectfully,

"DANIEL P. HAGGERTY, President.  
"JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary."

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.  
Bella Roma Cigar Co.  
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.  
Clinton Cafeterias.  
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.  
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.  
Foster's Lunches.  
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.  
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.  
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.  
Lucca Restaurant, 420 Francisco.  
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.  
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.  
Market Street R. R.  
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Co.  
Purity Chain Stores.  
Q. R. S. Neon Corporation, Ltd., 306 Seventh.  
Tait's, 24 Ellis.  
The Mutual Stores Co.  
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.  
Traung Label & Litho Co.  
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.  
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.



## PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE

### Official Minutes of Meeting Held August 3, 1932

The Trades Union Promotional League held its meeting Wednesday, August 3, 1932, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple. The meeting was called to order by President A. W. Edwards at 8:10 p. m. and on roll call the absentees were: J. Grace, excused; Theodore Johnson and A. A. Morgan. The minutes of the previous meeting, held July 20, were approved as read.

Credentials: From Sign Painters' Union No. 510, for W. G. Spence. As Delegate W. G. Spence was seated pending the arrival of his credentials, the same were accepted and filed.

Communications: From the Ladies' Auxiliary of the League, minutes; read and filed. From Building Trades Council, minutes; noted and filed. From the Fechheimer Bros. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, stating they were forwarding a new catalogue on all kinds of service uniforms for our inspection; this firm is strictly union and all garments bear the union label of the United Garment Workers of America; filed for reference. From A. A. Morgan, stating that he desired to be excused for this meeting, cause business reasons; accepted.

Bills: Read and referred to trustees. Same ordered paid.

Secretary's Report: Visited outlying stores, unions with literature and on affiliation; received catalogue from Fechheimer Bros. Co. On the sticker-stamps he stated that the printer stated he was unable to obtain union-labeled gummed paper and he would not guarantee the job if he endeavored to gum union-made paper himself. Secretary was instructed to correspond with the proper people if there is union-made gummed paper, and to hold the job until he secures the information. Full report concurred in.

Reports of Unions: Hatters' Union reported that the secretary had been misinformed on the Standard hat works being union; it was stated that the owner had ceased paying dues for some time back, that the union had tried to have him pay and gave him publicity to encourage him to pay, without results. Tailors' Union reported work not so good and that the only bright spot for work seems to be Kelleher & Browne; request when ordering a suit, or a coat, pants or vest to demand the Journeymen Tailors' Union label in each garment when the tailor is taking your measure. Typographical Union No. 21 reported work fair. Garment Workers' Union, work not so good; one factory is shut down at present, others only working part time; look for the union label. Molders' Union reported locally made stoves are union-made; work very slow. Pressmen's Union reported things about the same. Cooks' Union stated they are still feeding quite a number of their members; look for the union house card. Sign Painters' Union reported work improved a little just now. Cracker Bakers stated members are working only two or three days a week. Cracker Packers' Auxiliary also reported work poor just now; will hold their dance at California Hall August 27; tickets, men 50 cents, ladies 25 cents. Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, very bad. Pile Drivers' Union says it is fair. Elevator Constructors' Union, prospects are better. Grocery Clerks' Union states that the Safeway, Piggly Wiggly, MacMarr, Public Food, Tradewell and the Purity chain stores are unfair to them. Millmen's Union reported work slow; stated that a thousand chairs for use in the War Memorial Opera House will be San Francisco made; that they are endeavoring to have the millwork of the new dairy factory building made in the city.

Unfinished Business: On the matter of the Labor Day arrangements the Agitation Committee will meet just before the convening of the next meeting.

Good and Welfare: Under this head a discussion was had as to the methods of the Associated Charities in the distribution of the boxes of food. More information was to be obtained. Ladies' Auxiliary reported on the treatment one of their members received in certain stores when buying union-made goods. Secretary to investigate.

Receipts, \$78.81; bills paid, \$113.65.

Adjournment: The meeting adjourned at 9:20 p. m. to meet again August 17. "No union label—not union—don't buy." Fraternally submitted.

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

## Pittsburgh to Be Scene of Green's Labor Day Address

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, will deliver his Labor Day address in Pittsburgh, Pa., under the auspices of the Pittsburgh Central Labor Union. He made the announcement in a letter to labor organizations which had given him an invitation to be their guest on Labor Day. Mr. Green expressed the hope "that Labor Day, 1932, may record one of the greatest labor demonstrations.



## LOWEST OF LOW SUMMER PRICES OFFERED THIS MONTH ON GAS HEATING EQUIPMENT

This summer thousands of people will do something about getting ready for winter. As thousands have done in the past, many will take advantage of the Special Summer Inducements to install gas heating. These foresighted people will save money now, this month.

*Small Down Payment gives Immediate Installation.*

*Nothing more to pay until October 1st.*

The best part of it is, these wise people will not have to make a big outlay in cash. They will receive immediate installation. They can use this equipment if they need it. They will pay nothing on their new gas furnace or heater until October 1st.

*Say Good-bye to messy work this winter.*

*Enjoy the comfort of Controlled Heat with Gas.*

What may be hard to appreciate now when the weather is warm is the carefree comfort that Gas as a fuel can best give. No more fuel to be carried about. No adjusting of draughts and dampers. The mere turn of a key or a lever brings even, clean, abundant heat. Investigate the Summer Offer on Gas Heating Equipment.

SEE YOUR HEATING DEALER OR  
**P · G · and E ·**  
PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY  
Owned • Operated • Managed by Californians



## Grand Jury Questions Gwinn As to Salary Classifications

At the conclusion of a two-hour session, during which Superintendent of Schools Joseph Marr Gwinn, the only witness examined, passed responsibility for classification of teachers up to Deputy Superintendent David P. Hardy, the San Francisco County grand jury on Thursday of last week declared itself convinced that there have been "willful irregularities" in school department pay schedules, but that most of them had been eliminated under a recent adjustment.

Errors in this classification resulted in overpayment of \$92,255.27 to teachers during an eighteen months' period, it was stated. Credits due for insufficient pay reduced the net loss to \$88,148.65.

A readjustment of the salary schedule according to ratings of teachers will reduce the annual payroll by \$47,912.60, it was declared.

Called before a later session of the grand jury, David P. Hardy, deputy superintendent of schools, contradicted the testimony of Superintendent of Schools Gwinn, given before the jury last week, Hardy denied any personal blame in the matter. He said the personnel department of the Board of Education, of which Deputy Superintendent Nolan was chief up to several months ago, was responsible for rating teachers. Errors in this classification, it is charged, resulted in the overpayment.

### BRIDGE OPPOSITION WITHDRAWN

Great satisfaction is expressed by city officials and those interested in the construction of the proposed Golden Gate bridge over the announcement of officials of the Southern Pacific Company and the Southern Pacific-Golden Gate Ferries, Ltd., that opposition to the project had been withdrawn. In a lengthy published statement President Eastman of the Southern Pacific states that

the appeal case in the matter of the bond issue will be withdrawn, but at the same time contends that the company's objection to the validity of the bond issue is sound.

### ALAMEDA COUNCIL INSTALLS

William P. Fee, business representative of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, was chosen president of the Alameda County Central Council for the fourth time at last week's meeting. William A. Spooner, secretary and business agent of the council, also was re-elected. With the other officers and committeemen, all of whom were re-elected without opposition, they were installed in office for the ensuing term.

### DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

James O'Leary, a member of Butchers' Union No. 115, passed away on August 4; Franklin Hamilton Williams, member of Electrical Workers' Union No. 6, died on August 8.

### Mysterious Poisoning Results In One Death at Hetch Hetchy

Eighteen tunnel workers on the Hetch Hetchy project were mysteriously stricken Saturday last by food or water poisoning at Camp Mitchell, and made so ill that seventeen of them had to be transferred to the city's project hospital at Livermore.

All of the men are San Franciscans, Hetch Hetchy officials said.

Charles Sackach died later and Howard Kimble is in a serious condition.

Seventeen of the eighteen victims were members of a tunnel-boring crew, working in the bore from two headings. They carried their lunch with them and ate it underground about 11 o'clock in the morning.

Demand the union label.

## Supreme Court Upholds Validity Of Unemployment Relief Bonds

An order and opinion signed by Justice Langdon and countersigned by all members of the California Supreme Court finds that the City and County of San Francisco, through its Board of Supervisors, has the legal power to issue relief bonds.

Under the terms of the order Registrar of Voters Collins is directed to hold a special election on August 30 on the proposed \$6,500,000 unemployment relief bond issue.

The court upheld the contention of City Attorney John J. O'Toole and other attorneys, who appeared as friends of the court in behalf of the Associated Charities and other welfare bodies, that the constitution and statutes of the state made it mandatory for the city to care for its needy, especially during times of extreme necessity. The daily feeding of from 40,000 to 50,000 persons was held to be a condition of extreme necessity.

### GEORGE KIDWELL A SICK MAN

George Kidwell, secretary and business representative of the Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union, and one of the most active workers in the trade union movement, is sojourning in Lake County in an attempt to regain his health by rest and quiet. George has been in poor health for some time, and recently suffered a relapse which compelled him to take to his bed. He was visited last week by John O'Connell and Michael Casey, who report that he is doing as well as could be expected.

### RINGING DOOR BELLS PAYS

More than two billion dollars' worth of manufactured products were sold by house-to-house salesmen in the United States last year, according to the "Specialty Salesman Magazine." This is double the amount sold in 1929.

## THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

SAVINGS

COMMERCIAL

TRUST

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10TH, 1868

One of the Oldest Banks in California, the Assets of which have never been increased by mergers or consolidations with other Banks

MEMBER ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

June 30th, 1932

### Assets—

United States and Other Bonds (value \$65,931,292.00) on books at.....	\$ 62,640,540.16
Loans on Real Estate.....	72,824,280.46
Loans on Bonds and Other Securities.....	1,383,523.04
Bank Buildings and Lots, (value over \$2,125,000.00) on books at.....	1.00
Other Real Estate (value over \$460,000.00) on books at.....	1.00
Pension Fund (value over \$780,000.00), on books at.....	1.00
Cash.....	16,929,551.85
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$153,777,898.51</b>

### Liabilities—

Due Depositors.....	\$147,577,898.51
Capital Stock.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	5,200,000.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$153,777,898.51</b>

The following additional statement may be of interest to the Depositors of the Bank:  
The Earnings of the Bank for the entire Fiscal Year ending June 30th, 1932 were as follows:

Income.....	\$ 7,452,861.44
Expenses and Taxes.....	875,666.62
<b>Net Profits.....</b>	<b>\$6,577,194.82</b>

The above does not include Interest due on Loans but not yet collected

MISSION BRANCH..... Mission and 21st Streets  
PARK-PRESIDO BRANCH..... Clement Street and 7th Ave.  
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH..... Haight and Belvedere Streets  
WEST PORTAL BRANCH..... West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St

Dividends on Deposits as declared quarterly by the Board of Directors, are Computed Monthly and Compounded Quarterly, and may be withdrawn quarterly.

## Labor Day Celebration

Elaborate plans are being made for the Labor Day Picnic and Barbecue at California Park, Marin County. Those unions and individuals not yet provided with tickets should get in line at once. Let's make this celebration a "revival" of trade union solidarity.

this  
food  
question . .

One hears a lot about it,  
but there really isn't much  
to it...that is, not for those  
who know Hale's Food  
Shop. The quality of food,  
eight departments under  
one roof, the prices. It  
really pays one to come  
down town to do one's  
food shopping.



# HALE'S FOOD SHOP

FIFTH near MARKET STREET